

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket Nos. 34520 & 34521

STATE OF IDAHO,)	2008 Unpublished Opinion No. 419
)	
Plaintiff-Respondent,)	Filed: April 9, 2008
)	
v.)	Stephen W. Kenyon, Clerk
)	
GERALD ROGER CESSNUN,)	THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED
)	OPINION AND SHALL NOT
Defendant-Appellant.)	BE CITED AS AUTHORITY
)	

Appeal from the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, Ada County. Hon. Ronald J. Wilper, District Judge.

Judgments of conviction and concurrent unified sentences of fourteen years, with minimum periods of confinement of five years, for two counts of possession of a controlled substance and consecutive unified term of five years for unlawful possession of a firearm, affirmed; orders denying I.C.R. 35 motions for reduction of sentences, affirmed.

Molly J. Huskey, State Appellate Public Defender; Sara B. Thomas, Chief, Appellate Unit, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Kenneth K. Jorgensen, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

PER CURIAM

In these consolidated appeals, Gerald Roger Cessnun pled guilty to two counts of possession of a controlled substance, I.C. § 37-2732(c), and one count of unlawful possession of a firearm, I.C. § 18-3316. In exchange for his guilty pleas, numerous additional charges were dismissed. The district court sentenced Cessnun to concurrent unified terms of fourteen years, with minimum periods of confinement of five years, for the two counts of possession of a controlled substance and a consecutive unified term of five years for unlawful possession of a firearm. Cessnun filed I.C.R 35 motions, which the district court denied. Cessnun appeals.

Sentencing is a matter for the trial court's discretion. Both our standard of review and the factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of the sentence are well established. *See State v. Hernandez*, 121 Idaho 114, 117-18, 822 P.2d 1011, 1014-15 (Ct. App. 1991); *State*

v. Lopez, 106 Idaho 447, 449-51, 680 P.2d 869, 871-73 (Ct. App. 1984); *State v. Toohill*, 103 Idaho 565, 568, 650 P.2d 707, 710 (Ct. App. 1982). When reviewing the length of a sentence, we consider the defendant's entire sentence. *State v. Oliver*, 144 Idaho 722, 726, 170 P.3d 387, 391 (2007). Applying these standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion.

Next, we review whether the district court erred in denying Cessnun's Rule 35 motions. A motion for reduction of sentence under I.C.R. 35 is essentially a plea for leniency, addressed to the sound discretion of the court. *State v. Knighton*, 143 Idaho 318, 319, 144 P.3d 23, 24 (2006); *State v. Allbee*, 115 Idaho 845, 846, 771 P.2d 66, 67 (Ct. App. 1989). In presenting a Rule 35 motion, the defendant must show that the sentence is excessive in light of new or additional information subsequently provided to the district court in support of the motion. *State v. Huffman*, 144 Idaho 201, 203, 159 P.3d 838, 840 (2007). In conducting our review of the grant or denial of a Rule 35 motion, we consider the entire record and apply the same criteria used for determining the reasonableness of the original sentence. *State v. Forde*, 113 Idaho 21, 22, 740 P.2d 63, 64 (Ct. App. 1997); *Lopez*, 106 Idaho at 449-51, 680 P.2d at 871-73. Upon review of the record, we conclude no abuse of discretion has been shown.

Therefore, Cessnun's judgments of conviction and sentences, and the district court's orders denying Cessnun's Rule 35 motions, are affirmed.